the Sorbonne, Paris, that he has undertaken to direct the publication of a collection of photographic albums of the French regions. About sixty albums of fifteen plates each are projected, each picture to be chosen by Professor de Martonne, and to have about four lines of descriptive text. A high-grade mechanical reproduction is contemplated. Each picture will be reproduced in the form of a lantern slide. The publisher is Baudinière, 23 rue du Caire, Paris.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

DR. HOWARD M. RAYMOND has been appointed president of the Armour Institute of Technology, filling the office that was made vacant by the death of Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus last year. Since the death of Dr. Gunsaulus, Dr. Raymond had been serving as acting president. He has been with the institute for twenty-seven years, and since 1903 he has been dean of engineering.

ARTHUR J. WOOD, professor of railway mechanical engineering, has been appointed to succeed Professor E. A. Fessenden as head of the department of mechanical engineering at the Pennsylvania State College. Professor Fessenden goes to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

DR. WALLACE CRAIG, professor of philosophy and psychology in the University of Maine, has resigned. He will spend a half year in Great Britain and Germany. Dr. H. M. Halverson, of Clark University, has been appointed professor of psychology in the University of Maine.

DR. CARROLL C. PRATT, instructor in experimental psychology at Clark University, has been appointed instructor in psychology at Harvard University, where he will be associated in the laboratory with Dr. Langfeld and Dr. Boring. Dr. Floyd H. Allport, instructor in psychology at Harvard has been called to an associate professorship at the University of North Carolina.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR JACOB O. JONES, of the department of mechanics at the University of Kansas, has been appointed associate professor of hydraulics in the College of Engineering and Architecture at the University of Minnesota.

DR. E. P. CHURCHILL has been promoted from the position of assistant professor of zoology in the University of South Dakota to the professorship of zoology.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

THE THERMEL

IN the early literature thermoelectric generators were classified, regardless of use or character, according to the number of their parts, into thermocouples and thermopiles. Some years ago, when it became clear that thermoelectric thermometers of widely differing complexity were going to be frequently used interchangeably or in combination, it seemed desirable to have a single not too lengthy name for them. The word "thermoelement," though not fully satisfactory, seemed to be the only word in use which would answer, and was accordingly proposed, in a paper from this laboratory, as a shorter synonym for thermoelectric thermometer. Its rather wide adoption indicates that the idea of a single short name for all thermoelectric thermometers is generally welcome, but the somewhat equivocal term, thermoelement, has been the means of some confusion. Leading writers, even, have spoken of such things as "multiple *thermo-couples*," "thermocouple elements," "a multiple thermo-*couple* of four elements."

It therefore has seemed better to use the modified form "thermel." Logically, this may be taken as an abbreviation either of "thermoelement," or of "thermoelectric thermometer," both now in use. It is a handier word, even, than "thermometer" itself, and has received considerable approval. Since there appears to be, unfortunately, no authoritative body to which new terms can be referred for acceptance or rejection, we in this laboratory are taking the responsibility of using thermel in our publications, and recommend its general use. A thermel, then, may be a single thermocouple, or a *multiple thermel* or *thermopile,* containing more than one couple. Its distinguishing characteristic lies in being used for temperature